

Tolkacheva, N. N., Karpova, T. K., and D'yachenko, P. Ye.

"Determination of the Actual Area of Contact of Contacting Surfaces" p. 46

Sukhoie i granichnoye treniye. Friksionnyye materialy (Dry and Boundary Friction. Friction Materials) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 302 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,500 copies printed. (Series: Its: Trudy, v. 2)

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya. Resp. Ed.: I. V. Kragel'skiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: K. I. Grigorash; Tech. Ed.: S. G. Telkhomirova.

The collection published by the Institut mashinovedeniya, AN SSSR (Institute of Science of Machines, Academy of Sciences USSR) contains papers presented at the III Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po treniyu i iznosu v mashinakh (Third All-Union Conference on Friction and Wear in Machines, April 9-15, 1958).

8

TOLEKACHEVA, P.M.
Ca

Minerals found in the Serafimovich district of the
Stalagrad region. P. M. Tolokacheva. *Trudy Zapiski
Sovetsk. Geol. Inst. N. 10. Chernykhovsk 13, No
1 (Miscellaneous), 11: 71(1910). Analyses of chalk,
marl, phosphorites, clays, powd. clay sand, and
glauconite are given. W. R. Henn*

ASB-31.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TOLKACHEVA, S.

The 6PIP electron-beam tube. Radio no. 9:49-51 S'55. (MIRA 8:11)
(Electron tubes)

AZAT'YAN, A.; TOLKACHEVA, S.

Use of D3-Ts germanium diodes. Radio no.6:34-37 Je '54.(MLRA 7:7)
(Germanium diodes)

AZAT'YAN, A.; TOLKACHEVA, S.

Characteristics of the DG-Ts germanium diodes. Radio no. 5:39-41 My '54.
(MLRA 7:5)
(Germanium diodes)

GOL'DREYER, Iona Gutelevich; ROGINSKIY, Vladimir Yur'yevich; TOLKACHEVA,
S.A., redaktor; VORONIN, K.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Nonlinear resistances] Nelineinyye soprotivleniya. Moskva, Gos.energ.
izd-vo, 1956. 86 p. (Massovaya radiobiblioteka, no.255) (MIRA 10:1)
(Electric resistance)

TOLKACHEVA, SAMUELLA ABRAMOVNA,

AZAT'YAN, Artemiy Dzheymsovich; TOLKACHEVA, Samuella Abramovna; SHUL'GIN,
K.A., redaktor; SKVORTSOV, I.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Germanium diode model DG-TS] Germaniye diody DG-Ts. Moskva,
Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1955. 37 p. (Massovaya radiobiblioteka, no.236)
(Radio--Apparatus and supplies) (MLRA 9:3)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756110006-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756110006-4"

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001756110006-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756110006-4"

TOLKACHEVA, T.V., Cand Med Sci — (dis s) "Treatment of patients with chronic infectious polyarthrititis of ~~the~~ ^{undetermined} ~~unestablished~~ etiology with Chartakskiy^a mineral water." Tashkent, 1958, 19 pp (Min of Health UzSSR. Uzbek State Sci Res Inst of Health Resort Science and Physiotherapy im N.A. Semasenko) 250 copies (KL, 27-58, 118)

- 223 -

TOLKACHEVA, T.G., VINOGRADOVA, V.S. ARBUZOV, B.A., FUZHENKOVA, A.V., (Chair of Organic chemistry and NII of Chemistry im. A.M. Butlerov of Kazan State University im. V.I. Ul'yanov-Lenin)

"Intermediate Products by the Arbuzov Rearrangement" (Promezhutochnyye produkty pri peregruppirovke Arbuzova)

Chemistry and Uses of Organophosphorous Compounds
(Khimiya i primeneniye fosfororganicheskikh soedneniy),
Trudy of First Conference, 8-10 December 1955, Kazan,
pp. Published by Kazan A'til. AS USSR, 1957

62-75,

Report discussed by: B. Ya. Teytel'baum (Chem. Inst. im. Acad. A.Ye. Arbuzov, Kazan Aff. AS USSR), M.I. Kabachnik (Inst. Elementary Organic Compounds AS USSR), and V.S. Abramov (Kazan Chem. Technological Inst. im. S.M. Kirov), Experiments mentioned by V.S. Abramov were conducted by A.I. Bol'shakova.

TOLKACHEVA, T.V.

36885. O vyazkosti, svertyvayemosti krovi, ROE i trombotsitakh u bol'nykh gipertonicheskoy bolezni, lechennykh unipolyarno-otritsatel'noy ionizatsiyey ili radonovymi vannami. Trudy Uzbek. gos. nauch.-issled. in-ta kurortologii i fizioterapii im. Semaskko, sb.11, 1949, 246-56

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Nykh Staty, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

TOLKACHEVA, T.V., kand.med.nauk

Treatment of dystrophic polyarthrititis with Chartak mineral water.
Med. zhur. Uzb. no.6:27-29 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Uzbekskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii imeni N.A.Semashko.
(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID) (CHARTAK MINERAL WATERS)

SIGAL, A.E.; TOLKACHEVA, T.V.

Rate of radioiodine concentration as an indicator of absorptive
properties of the gastrointestinal tract. Probl. endok. i gorm.
7 no.1:79-82 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(THYROID GLAND)

(IODINE--ISOTOPES)

(ALIMENTARY TRACT)

TOLKACHEVA, T.V.

Use of helioaerotherapy under E.A.Cherniavskii's jealousies
in the compound treatment of lesions of the joints in Chartak.
Sbor.trud.Uz.gos.nauch.-issl.inst.kur. i fizioter. 17:135-142
'62. (MIRA 17:7)

POLKACHEVA, T.V.; ISKULOVA, G.G.; LUBYANSKAYA, M.G.; SHTEYNER, I.V.

Liver function in hypertension. Trudy Uz.gos.nauch.-issl. inst.kur.
i fizioter. 13:103-109 '55.

Liver function in hypertension treated with hydroaerolization
by Professor E.A.Cherniavskii's method. Ibid.:215-218

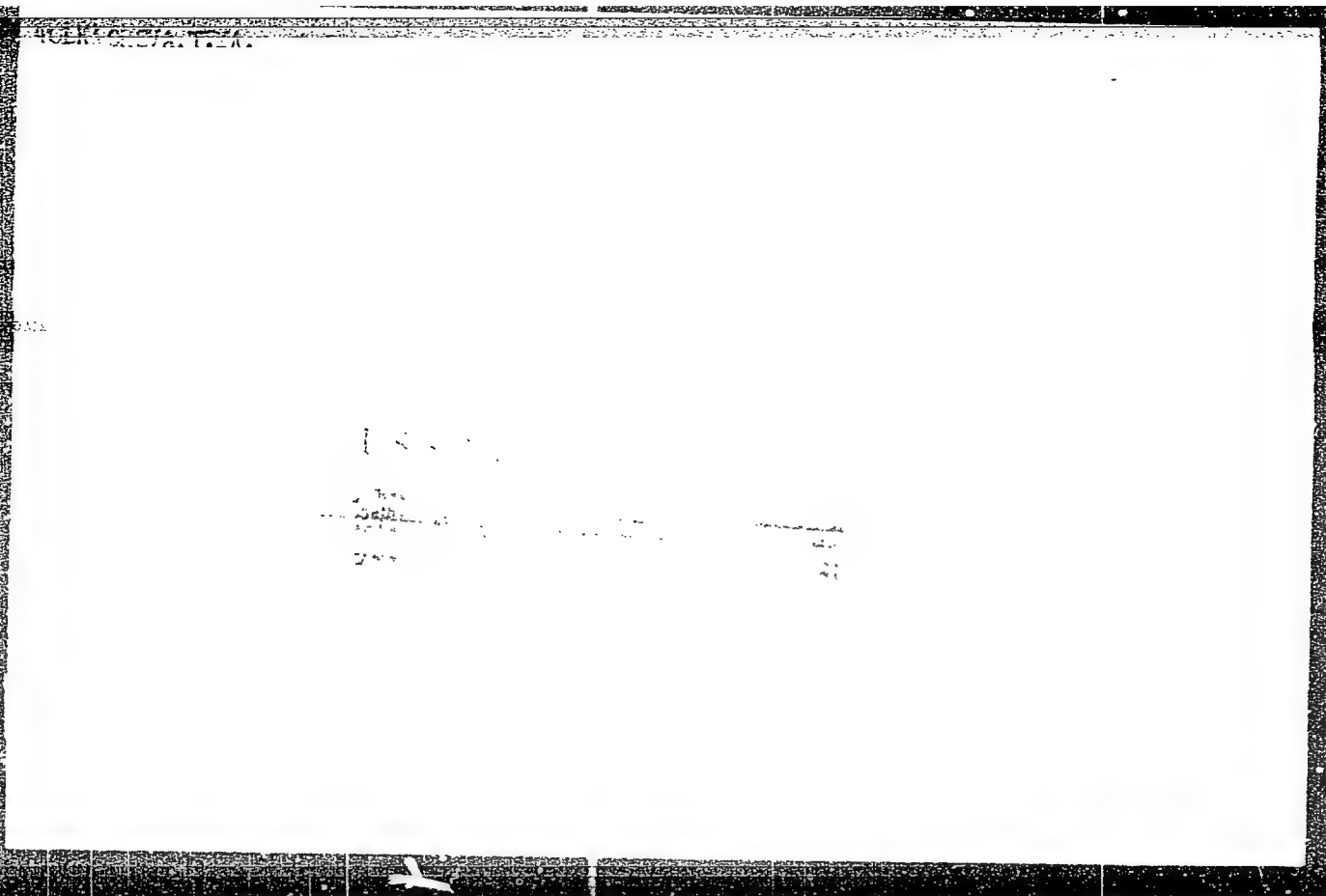
Liver function in hypertension treated with radon baths. Ibid.:
275-278 (MIRA 18:2)

SHULKOVA, Z.P.; TOLKACHEVA, T.V.

Treatment of hypertension with an electric field of ultrahigh
frequency. Trudy Uz.gos.nauch.-issl, inst.kur. i fizioter.
13:299-307 '55. (MIRA 18:2)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756110006-4



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756110006-4"

PO NOMARENKO, V.A.; TOLKACHEVA, T.Ya.

Reaction of the Grignard reagent 3-chloro-2,4-dimethylpentene-1 with diisopropyl ketone, ethyl formate, and amyl butyrate. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim. nauk no.6:1017-1023 N-D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Grignard reagents) (Carbon compounds)

ALC NR: AP6013520

UR/0120/66/0009/002/0169/0173

AUTHOR: Goryunov, N.N.; Ovechkin, Yu.A.; Tolkacheva, Ya.A. Feoktistov, Yu.F.

ORG: None

TITLE: Observation of heat fields in semiconductor devices

SOURCE: Priboiy i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.2, 1966, 169-173

TOPIC TAGS: transistor, transistor temperature, temperature sensing film, semiconductor device, heat sensing fluorescent film, fluorescent compound / K-9 fluorescent compound / FKP-03K fluorescent compound / FK-101 fluorescent compound

ABSTRACT: This paper describes a methodology for the exploration of thermal fields on the surface of semiconductor devices, based upon thermal effects on fluorescent films deposited upon the investigated surface. Attention to this method was directed in general by the connection between thermal field patterns and defects in semiconductor devices; and in a more specific way, by the drawbacks of high inertia of other feasible methods, such as e.g. evaporographs. The films used in the described method were dried deposits from ethyl alcohol suspensions, based upon ZnS with added activators. Compound K-9 and FK-101 decrease their brightness upon heating. Compound FKP-03K initially increases its brightness by a temporary flash. The apparatus for the exploration of temperature effects on fluorescence of the compounds consisted of a metal ribbon with the deposited compound on one side irradiated by ultraviolet light

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.293:536

ACC NR: AP6013520

and observed by a photomultiplier thru an ultraviolet-opaque filter. A heat source and a thermocouple riding upon the opposite side of the metal ribbon controlled the compound's temperature. It was found possible, using three compounds as required, to cover the temperature range of 20 - 250°C., and to attain adequate sensitivity - a doubling of luminosity for a 10°C temperature fall. With this method, the distributions of surface temperatures can be adequately evaluated quantitatively for the purposes at hand. Transistor and diode surface temperature patterns during overloads and breakdowns are shown. Characteristic hot spots appear e.g. upon the surface of a diode under conditions of an avalanche breakthrough. Orig. art. has 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Mar65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ABSTRACT: The phenomenon of secondary punch-through was investigated in alloy germanium transistors and diffusion-alloy germanium transistors. The transistors were altered to impair heat transfer from the collector junctions in order to aid the development of secondary punch-through. The results of the investigation are presented.

Card 1

L 60847-65

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SUBMITTED BY: LYNACON

ENCL: 1

DATE: 10/1/65

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

REF: 4062

Card 2/2 *gib*

SHAPIRO, N.I.; TOLKACHEVA, Ya.N.; SPASSKAYA, I.G.; FEDOSEYEV, V.M.

Experimental study on the possibility of utilizing protective
substances in radiotherapy of malignant tumors. Vop.onk. 6
no.1:71-79 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(CANCER) (THIOUREA) (X RAYS—THERAPEUTIC USE)

L 11246-62

EWI(1)/EWI(2)/BDS--APFIC/AMD/ASD--AR/E

ACCESSION NR: AP3001070

9/0205/63/003/003/0431/0439

AUTHOR: Shapiro, N. I.; Tolkacheva, Ye. N.

TITLE: Comparative study of the effect of protective substances in the presence of irradiation of tumid and normal tissues

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 431-439

TOPIC TAGS: protective substances, tumors, serotonin, mecamine, mercamine, diethylstilbestrol, aminoethylisotiuron

ABSTRACT: Earlier investigations indicated that aminoethylisotiuron, a protective substance, affects irradiated normal and tumid tissues differently. The purpose of this study is to determine whether other protective substances of different chemical structures do likewise. Four highly effective protective substances were selected: serotonin, mecamine, mercamine, and diethylstilbestrol. Mice and rats with transplanted tumors were exposed to single total gamma radiation (Co sup 60 and Cs sup 137) and all protective substances were administered hypodermically in concentrations optimum for protection. Detailed data on the effect of each substance are given in tables 1-3. The experiments indicate that each of the protective substances protects certain types of tumors and not others because each substance

Card 1/2

L 11246-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001070

has its own selective distribution in the tissues of irradiated animals. The prob-
lem of whether the mechanism of non-uniform distribution in the protective substance
is the only explanation for differential effects remains unanswered. "The authors
express their gratitude to N. N. Suvorov for the serotonin and mecamine preparations,
V. I. Suslikov for valuable advice on statistical treatment of material, G. Sturua,
S. Telepneva, and R. Zakirova for assistance in conducting the experimental part of
the study." Orig. art. has: 5 tables, 2 figures, 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moscow. (Institute of Biolog-
ical Physics AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Feb63

DATE ACQD: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 010

ch/wm
Card 2/2

KUDRYASHOV, Yuriy Borisovich. Prinimali uchastiye: KOZLOV, Yu.P.;
SUMARUKOV, G.V.; TOLKACHEVA, Ye.N.; RYABCHENKO, M.V.; TARUSOV, B.N., red.;
CHERKASOVA, V.I., red.; MURASHOVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory work in general biophysics in eight volumes]

Praktikum po obshchei biofizike v vos'mi vypuskakh. Pod
obshchei red. B.N.Tarusova. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola.

No.7. [Radiobiology; radiation injury of biological objects
under the effect of a single whole body X-ray or gamma ir-
radiation] Radiobiologiya; luchevoe porazhenie biologicheskikh
ob"ektov pri deistvii obshchego odnokratnogo rentgenovskogo
ili gamma-oblucheniia. 1962. 273 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(RADIOBIOLOGY—LABORATORY MANUALS)

LARIONOV, L.F.; PLATONOVA, G.N.; SPASSKAYA, I.G.; TOLKACHEVA, Ye.N.

Reduction of the toxic action of lethal doses of antineoplastic preparations using aminoethylisothiuronium. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no.6:68-71 Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.F.Larionov) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR N.N.Blokhin) i iz laboratorii teoreticheskikh osnov biologicheskoy zashchity (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk N.I.Shapiro) Instituta biofiziki (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR prof. G.M.Frank) AN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Blokhinym.

(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS) (PSEUDOURA)

YEREMENKO, V.N.; TOLMACHEVA, Z.I.; VELIKANOVA, T.Ya.

Structure of titanium carbide alloys with nickel, chromium,
and molybdenum. Issl.po zharopr.splav. 8:95-102 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)
(Powder metallurgy) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

I. 11251-63 FWT(1)/FMT(m)/RDS--AFFTC/AMD/ASD--AR/K
ACCESSION NO: AP3001079

S/0205/63/003/003/0483/0485

AUTHOR: Tolkacheva, Ye. N.; Ganassi, Ye. E.

TITLE: Chronicle. Symposium on action mechanisms of protective substances held in Moscow from 19 to 20 November 1962/

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 483-485

TOPIC TAGS: protective substance action mechanisms, protective substance specialists

ABSTRACT: Seventy-five specialists participated in the symposium held November 19-20, 1962 in Moscow. The main problems considered were: 1) possible protective mechanisms in connection with modern concepts of radiation action, 2) the role of the oxygen effect in protective action mechanisms, 3) selection of model systems and their role in studying problems of protection. Participants reported on studies of various protective substances and advanced theories on their action. In conclusion L. Kh. Bydus pointed out the necessity of evaluating the significance of the mechanisms discussed in terms of the general effect of protection. S. N. Ardashnikov indicated that it is necessary to use substances with different mechanisms for maximum protection because damage to an organism is probably caused not only by

Card 1/2

I. 11254-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001079

unique genetic structures. V. S. Balabukha noted that one of the positive results of the symposium for participants is the development of a viewpoint which considers a multiplicity of mechanisms leading to protection. The article identifies many specialists and their particular fields and institutions.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQD: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card

lb/wm
2/2

TOLKACHEVA, Yo.N.

Quantitative characteristics of reparative processes taking place
in the organism following total irradiation [with summary in English]
Biofizika 2 no.5:581-588 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Institut biologicheskikh nauk AN SSSR, Moskva.
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

TOLKACHEVA, Ye.N.

Characteristics of the effect of radiation on Ehrlich's ascitic carcinoma with reference to problems of radiation protection.
Report No.2: Effect of protective substances on initial radiation reactions in mammalian cells. Biofizika 4 no. 6:726-730 '59.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(RADIATION-PROTECTION) (CANCER)

TOLKACHEVA, Ye. N.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "Analysis of the action of several protective substances in the irradiation of cells of animal origin." Moscow, 1961. 17 pp; (Inst of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov of the Academy of Sciences USSR); 120 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 185)

TOLKACHEVA, Ye. N. "Analysis of the Action of Some Protective Agents During Irradiation of Sarcoma Cells." Prophylactic injection of nembital and glutathion diminished alterations in cell division and radiation damage to structures in cell nuclei.

candidate dissertation listed in Meditsinskaya radiologiya, no. 7, 1964. The article did not state specifically what degree was awarded. The annotated titles deal with studies on radiation physiology, radiation biochemistry, combined trauma and the influence of radiation on regenerative processes, radiation microbiology and immunology, and radiation pharmacology.

ACCESSION NR: AP4027976

S/0205/64/004/002/0253/0258

AUTHOR: Tolkacheva, Ye. N.

TITLE: Action mechanism of indol protectors in irradiation of animals with tumors

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 253-258

TOPIC TAGS: indol radioprotector, ionizing irradiation, action mechanism, serotonin, meksamin, tumor cell radioprotection, Erlich carcinoma, sarcoma 45, radioprotector concentration, radioprotector administration method, chromosome aberration frequency

ABSTRACT: In various literature studies the radioprotective action of serotonin and meksamin has been found ineffective in irradiation of animals with tumors. The present study investigates the hypothesis that tumor cells require higher concentrations of radioprotective preparations. A series of experiments was conducted to determine the dependence of radioprotective action on preparation concentration and also on time and method of preparation administration. Experimental mice inoculated with ascitic Erlich carcinoma and rats inoculated with sarcoma 45 were administered serotonin (0.02 to 0.08 mg/g) subcutan-
Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4027976

ously 10 to 60 min before irradiation (800 r dose) and meksamin was administered orally (0.3 mg/g) 10 to 90 min before irradiation. Chromosome aberration frequency after first cell division served as an index for mice with Erlich carcinoma and weight of tumor on the 21st day after irradiation served as an index for rats with sarcoma 45. Findings indicate that the radioprotective action of serotonin and meksamin is highly effective for total body irradiation, but tumor cells require a change in administering conditions. Serotonin protects the ascitic Erlich carcinoma cells when it is administered 20 to 30 min (instead of 10 min) before irradiation. Meksamin protects ascitic Erlich carcinoma cells and sarcoma 45 cells when it is administered orally and not when administered subcutaneously. The ineffectiveness of serotonin and meksamin in irradiation of animals with tumors when conditions are optimal for protection of normal cells is attributed to an insufficient concentration of the protective preparation in the tumor cell. "The author expresses deep gratitude to N. N. Suvorov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, for the serotonin and meksamin preparations. "Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biofiziki AN SSSR, Moscow. (Biophysics Institute AN SSSR)
Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4027976

SUBMITTED: 29Mar63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

TOLKACHEVA, Ye.N.; SHAPIRO, N.I.

Causes of noneffectiveness of aminoehtylisothioronium following
irradiation of the cells of various tumors. Vop.onk. 7 no.3:68-
72 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(TUMORS)

(THIOUREA)

(RADIATION PROTECTION)

TOLKACHEVA, Ye.N.

Mechanism of the action of indole protectors in irradiated animals with tumors. Radiobiologiya 4 no.2:253-258 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut biofiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

SHAPIRO, N.I.; TOLKACHEVA, Ye.N.

Comparative study of the action of protective substances
in the irradiation of neoplastic and normal tissues.
Radiobiologiya 3 no.3:431-439 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

TOLKACHEVA, Ye.N.; BREGADZE, I.F. (Nenarokova)

Characteristics of the action of some protective substances
in the irradiation of isolated cells in mammals. Radiobio-
logia 2 no.6:907-911 '62 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

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I. 11251-63 FWT(1)/FMT(1)/RDS--AFFTC/AMT/AST--AR/K
ACCESSION NR: AP3001079

8/0205/63/003/003/0483/0485

AUTHOR: Tolkacheva, Ye. N.; Ganassi, Ye. E.

TITLE: Chronicle. Symposium on action mechanisms of protective substances held in Moscow from 19 to 20 November 1962

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 483-485

TOPIC TAGS: protective substance action mechanisms, protective substance specialists

ABSTRACT: Seventy-five specialists participated in the symposium held November 19-20, 1962 in Moscow. The main problems considered were: 1) possible protective mechanisms in connection with modern concepts of radiation action, 2) the role of the oxygen effect in protective action mechanisms, 3) selection of model systems and their role in studying problems of protection. Participants reported on studies of various protective substances and advanced theories on their action. In conclusion L. Kh. Bydus pointed out the necessity of evaluating the significance of the mechanisms discussed in terms of the general effect of protection. S. N. Ardashnikov indicated that it is necessary to use substances with different mechanisms for maximum protection because damage to an organism is probably caused not only by

Card 1/2

L 11254-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001079

unique genetic structures. V. S. Balabukha noted that one of the positive results of the symposium for participants is the development of a viewpoint which considers a multiplicity of mechanisms leading to protection. The article identifies many specialists and their particular fields and institutions.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQD: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1b/wm
2/2

TOLKACHEVA, Ye.N.

Characteristics of the effect of radiation on Ehrlich's ascitis carcinoma with reference to the problem of protection. Biofizika
no.5:567-573 '59. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(RADIATION PROTECTION) (CANCER)

ELINOVA, N.I.; ROMANOV, G.A.; SOLNTSEV, V.M.; TOLMACHEV, Yu.M.

Magnetic properties of U_2O_5 . Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.5:1112-1113
D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Radiyevyy institut im. V.G. Khlopina AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom A.A. Grinbergom.
(Uranium oxides—Magnetic properties)

TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F.; VILENKINA, G.Ya.

4[5]-aminoimidazole-5[4]-carboxamide in the urine of infants in the first year of their life. Vop.med.khim. 11 no.6:14-17 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Otdel razvitiya i vospitaniya Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR i laboratoriya obmena aminokislot i azotistyykh osnovaniy Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted April 25, 1964.

The extractives of omu (*Dromadeus* sp.) muscles. N. Tokachevskaya. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.), 37, no. 6 (German 3940) (1935).—The following were isolated: anserine, methylguanidine, creatine, xanthine, carnitine and choline. Carnosine was absent. This bears out the theory that the muscles of different species contain either anserine or carnosine. W. A. P.

A S M. S L A D E T A I L I N G C A I L I T E R A T U R E C L A S S I F I C A T I O N

18

EXTRACTIVES OF FLESH OF WHITE BEARS. N. F. Tolstachev, Skaya and P. Sinakov. *Bull. biol. méd. expél. U. R. S. S.* 1, 13-14 (1936); *Physiol. Abstracts* 21, 730.—The authors criticize other workers who report the presence of carnosine and anserine in one and the same animal. In the flesh of the white bear carnosine, but not anserine, was found to be present.

E. Bame

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N. F. Dr. Biolog. Sci.

Dissertation: "Experimental Study~~ing~~ of the Ontogenesis of Nitrogen Exchange in Children During the First year of Life." First Moscow Order Of Lenin Medical Inst, 1 Dec 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Dec, 1947 (Project #17836)

TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F.

[Development of metabolic processes in children during the first
year of life] Razvitie protsessov obmena u detei pervogo goda
zhizni. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii med. nauk SSSR, 1951. 155 p.
(Metabolism) (Infants--Growth) (MLRA 6:11)

GULEVICH, V.S.; GEFTER, Yu.M., redaktor; KOSHTOYANTS, Kh.S., redaktor;
SEVERIN, S.Ye., redaktor; TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F., redaktor; ENGEL-
GARDT, V.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor; DEMIN, N.N., redaktor; SIMKINA,
Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR,
1954. 335 p. (MLRA 7:11)
(Biochemistry)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/7 Phy.Biochem. July 57

2845. TOLKACHEVSKAYA N. F. Inst. of Ped., USSR Med. Acad., Moscow
(USSR) *The presence of creatine and creatinine in the urine of children under
one year* Clin. Chim. Acta 1956, 1/6 (501—510) Graphs 1 Tables 2

Should there be an insufficiency of carbohydrates in a child's organism, creatinuria sets in. Infantile creatinuria is by no means an inevitable concomitant of carbohydrate metabolism peculiar to a certain age. Infantile creatinuria does not necessarily constitute a characteristic peculiarity of creatine metabolism in a growing organism. Demands for carbohydrates are particularly great in infants and must be adequately replenished, since the liver reluctantly relinquishes its glycogen and is still more reluctant to supply carbohydrates if it has insufficient deposits of glycogen. The presence of creatine in the urine of children under one yr. indicates that they apparently need more carbohydrates than has been generally supposed.

TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F.

Academicina Vladimir Sergeevich Gulevich; on 25th anniversary of
his death. Vop.med.khim. 4 no.5:392-393 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)
(GULEVICH, VLADIMIR SERGEEVICH, 1867-1933)

TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F.

Urinary glutamine in children. Vop. med. khim. 5 no.1:16-26 Jan '59
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Department for the Study of the Development and Nursing of
Infants, Institute of Pediatrics, The USSR Academy of Medical Sciences,
Moscow.

(GLUTAMINE, in urine,
in child (Rus))

PALLADIN, Vladimir Ivanovich [deceased]; TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F.;
SISAKYAN, N.M., otv.red.; PASHKOVSKIY, Yu.A., red.izd-va;
POLENOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk SSSR, 1960. 242 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Sisakyan).
(Plant physiology)

TOLKACHYVSKAYA, Nadezhda Filippovna; GRODZENSKIY, D.E., red.; BUL'DYAYEV,
N.A., tekhn.red.

[Development of metabolic process in children in the first year
of life] Razvitie protsessov obmena u detei pervogo goda zhizni.
Izd.2. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz, 1960. 256 p.
(METABOLISM) (INFANTS) (MIRA 13:11)

PARNAS, Yakov Oskarovich, akademik [deceased]; DZBANOVSKAYA, A.Ye.
[translator]; ROZENGARD, V.I. [translator]; TOLKACHEVSKAYA,
N.F. [translator]; STEPANENKO, B.N., otv.red.; BRAUNSTEIN,
A.Ye., red.; KOTEL'NIKOVA, A.V., red.; SEVERIN, S.Ye., red.;
ENGEL'GARDT, V.A., red.; KOLPAKOVA, Ye.A., red.izd-va;
POLENOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Collected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk
SSSR, 1960. 491 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(NITROGEN--ANALYSIS) (NAPHTHOQUINONE) (BIOCHEMISTRY)

DANILEVSKIY, Aleksandr Yakovlevich [1838-1923]; TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F.,
red.-sostavitel', [translator]; VLADIMIROV, G.Ye., otv. red.
[deceased]; GINTSBURG, G.I., red. izd-va; SUSHKOVA, L.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk
SSSR, 1960. 516 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(BIOCHEMISTRY)

TOLKACHEVSKAYA, Nadezhda Filippovna; KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya., prof.,
otv. red.; CHERKASOVA, V.I., red.; TSUKERNIK, I.A., red.;
TIKHOMIROVA, S.G., tekhn. red.; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn.red.

[Development of the biochemistry of animals; a short
historical outline] Razvitie biokhimii zhivotnykh; kratkii
istoricheskii ocherk. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 96 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

ALIMOVA, M.M.; TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F.

Modification of the methods for determining the acetylation
capacity of the body. Lab.delo 8 no.8:6-10 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut pediatrii AMN SSSR (dir. - dotsent M.Ya, Studenikin).
(SULFANILAMIDES) (BENZOIC ACID) (ACETYLATION)

TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F., doktor biologicheskikh nauk (Moskva)

Development of metabolic processes in infants under one year
of age. Med. sestra 21 no.3:12-18 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(METABOLISM)
(INFANTS)

TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N. V.

Tolkachevskaya, N. V. and Aluker, R. A. "Ontogenesis of change and balance of nitrogen in one-year old children," Trudy VI Vsesoyuz. s'yezda det. vrachev, posvyashch. pamyati prof. Filatova, Moscow, 1948, p. 428-31

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

32239

S/145/61/000/004/002/008

D221/D301

10.7400

AUTHOR:

Tolkachnik, S.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

The effect of repeated impacts on the resistance of steel to small plastic deformations

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashin-ostroyeniye, no. 4, 1961, 101 - 107

TEXT: The changes in the yield point of two types of steel due to repeated impact loading were investigated. The tested materials, Cr. 45 (St. 45) and Cr. 40X (St. 40 Kh) showed different properties. The first type exhibits a marked yield limit, whereas the second reveals a smooth curve. The number of impacts for obtaining Veler's curve [Abstractor's note: Name transliterated] was chosen to be 2000 - 3000 for the left side and 100,000 - 150,000 for the right side. The variation of the yield limit was studied on different loading levels. Static graphs were obtained in the usual way with the aid of the MM-4A (IM-4A) machine. Dynamic graphs of extension were obtained as oscillograms of a single impact by the method of

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The effect of repeated ...

Yu.Ya. Voloshenko-Klimovitskiy (Ref. 12: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, no. 9, 1956). The magnitudes of the dynamic and static yield limits σ_{sd} and σ_{ss} were calculated on the basis of the extension diagram. The graphs demonstrate that repeated impacts affect σ_s (i.e. the capacity of the material to resist small plastic deformations) essentially. Steel 45 (which is more plastic) exhibited an increase of σ_s more than by 100 %, steel 40Kh showed an insignificant increase of σ_s . In the conditions of fatigue without impacts, the increase of σ_s for steel 45 is only 15 to 40 %. The analysis of results permits the following deductions: Repeated impact loading produces a marked increase of the rate of change of the static yield limit which means that the capacity of transition into the plastic state decreases. The dependence of σ_s on the number of impacts is similar for the static (σ_{ss}) and dynamic (σ_{sd}) yield limits. The difference $\sigma_{sd} - \sigma_{ss}$ does not depend on the number of impacts and is stable up to failure. Let $\Delta\sigma_s^N$, $\Delta\sigma_s^V$, $\Delta\sigma_s^T$ be the re-

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D221/D301

The effect of repeated ...

spective variations of σ_s due only to the number of impacts, only to the velocity of loading and only to the temperature of the surrounding medium. Experiments show that $\Delta\sigma_s = \Delta\sigma_s^N + \Delta\sigma_s^V$. It is

probable that this additive properly extends to $\Delta\sigma_s^T$. The author stresses the need for further study of this problem. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 12 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: D. Taylor and A. Tadros, The Chartered Mechanical Engineer, v. 3, no. 2, 1956; F. Warnock and J. Pope, Proc. IME, no. 5, 1947; J. Lessels, "Strength and resistance of materials" N.Y., 1954; G.I. Taylor, Journ. Inst. Civ. Engineers, no. 8, 1946.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khemiko-tekhnologicheskii institut (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: November 17, 1960

Card 3/3

TOLKACHNIK, S. V.: ^{Land} Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "The strength and durability of steel with repeated shock loads and in the presence of concentrated stresses". Moscow, 1958. 20 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Machine Sci), 150 copies (KL, No 4, 1959, 127)

AUTHOR: Tolkachnik, S. V. (Moscow)

SOV/24-58-5-19/31

TITLE: On the Impact Fatigue Under Conditions of Stress
Concentration (Ob udarnoy ustalosti v usloviyakh
kontsentratsii napryazheniy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh
Nauk, 1958, Nr 5, pp 106-110 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In recent years a number of useful results have been obtained by Lamps (Ref 5), Taylor and Tadros (Ref 6) and other authors. The bending of smooth specimens under the effect of repeated impact was investigated by Davidenkov and Belyayeva (Ref 8) and these authors found that in a number of cases the ordinary fatigue curves are not the same as the impact fatigue curves. In this paper the same problem is investigated for specimens containing stress concentrators. On the basis of earlier work of Davidenkov (Ref 10), it can be assumed that the basic factor which determines the strength in the case of impact fatigue is the magnitude of the ordinary fatigue limit. The resistance to fracture under a single impact will only play the role of a deviation factor, causing a shift of the impact fatigue curve relative to the ordinary fatigue curve.

Card 1/4 For evaluating the stresses in the specimen during repeated

SOV/24-58-5-19/31

On the Impact Fatigue under Conditions of Stress Concentration

impacts, the known method of using the specimen itself as a dynamometer was used; wire strain gauges were glued onto its thicker part. The mass of the hammer was over 100 times as large as the mass of the specimen and therefore it can be assumed that the transition from the thicker part to the active smooth part of the specimen represents a system with one degree of freedom. For verifying the possibility of using static solutions under conditions of stress concentration and repeated impact load, it was necessary to use experimental methods, since theoretical solutions are not available. For this purpose the method of etching patterns of Fry was used which additionally enable verifying the here mentioned analogy during transition to the elastic-plastic loading in the range of small plastic deformations. The batch of specimens with a ring-shaped recess was sub-divided into two parts, one of which was subjected to static loading on an IM-4 machine ($v = 1.2 \text{ mm/min}$), the other on a machine for repeated impact loading ($v = 1.5 \text{ m/sec}$) and subsequently they were etched by the Fry method (for thirteen hours in an Oberhoffer solution); Card 2/4 it can be seen from the photographs of the cuts, reproduced

SOV/24-58-5-19/31

On the Impact Fatigue under Conditions of Stress Concentration

in Fig.2, that in both cases of loading the sliding lines are almost equal. The experiments were carried out on specimens made of medium carbon steel (St-45) and low carbon steel (St-40Kh) and, by means of heat treatment, contrasting plasticity and strength properties were produced in the specimens. Impact fatigue curves were obtained for notched specimens and the impact fatigue characteristics are directly compared with similar characteristics pertaining to ordinary fatigue, both in the case of presence and absence of stress concentrations. It was found that the basic factor determining the order of magnitude of the impact fatigue limit is the resistance to ordinary fatigue. The resistance to failure by a single impact acts as a shifting factor; if the resistance of the material to a single impact is not large enough, its impact fatigue strength can be low compared with the strength under ordinary fatigue conditions. The extent of such a drop in the fatigue strength can be considerable under conditions of stress concentration.

Card 3/4 A method is proposed of quantitative evaluation of the

On the Impact Fatigue under Conditions of Stress Concentration SOV/24-58-5-19/31
extent of this reduction in the fatigue strength from
the magnitude of the characteristic value β taking into
consideration the effect of stress concentration.

$$\beta = (-1 + K_{f2}/K_{f1}) 100, \%$$

where K_{f1} - effective coefficient of stress
concentration in the case of ordinary
fatigue;
 K_{f2} - effective coefficient of stress
concentration in the case of repeated
impact fatigue.

Acknowledgments are made to G. V. Uzhik for his guidance
during the execution of the here described work.
There are 4 figures, 1 table and 12 references,
6 of which are Soviet, 4 English, 2 German.

SUBMITTED: November 28, 1957

Card 4/4

TOLKACHNIK, S.V.; ROSTOKINSKIY, V.V.

Deformation of a squeezed thin glass plate (film) under
a uniformly distributed load. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.2:327-
330 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy khimo-tekhnicheskii institut im. D.I.Mendeleeva.
Predstavleno akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.
(Deformations(Mechanics))
(Elastic plates and shells)

15.2420

35730
S/020/62/143/002/014/022
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Tolkachnik, S. V., and Rostokinskiy, V. V.

TITLE: Deformation of thin fitted glass plates (films) under the action of uniform stress

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 2, 1962, 327 - 330

TEXT: In an effort to derive formulas for the strength of thin glass plates, the authors studied the conditions of fitting and deforming such plates under uniform stress. Proceeding from Karman's equations

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{D}{h} \nabla \nabla w &= L(w, \Phi) + \frac{p}{h}; \\ \frac{1}{E} \nabla \nabla \Phi &= -\frac{1}{2} L(w, w), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L(w, \Phi) &= \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial r^2} - \\ &\quad - 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \varphi} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} \right); \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Card 1/2

Deformation of thin fitted glass...

S/020/62/143/002/014/022
B104/B102

(S. P. Timoshenko, Theory of Plates and Shells, N.-Y., 1959), the two ways of fitting thin glass plates, as shown in Fig. 1, were investigated. The results obtained with boundary conditions allowing for the sliding of fixed glass plates (Fig. 1b) are in good agreement with experimental data. Under these boundary conditions, maximum stress is reached in the center of the plate, which is consistent with the kind of plate destruction. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. D. I. Mendeleeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendelsyev)

PRESENTED: May 3, 1961, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1961

Fig. 1. Stress diagram of thin glass plates.
Legend: (a) fixed; (b) sliding.

Card 2/3

ca

7

Methods for the analysis of red phosphorus. S. A. LOKACHOV AND M. A. PORNOV. *Z. anal. Chem.* 52, 122-33. *Zhur. Prikladn. Khim.* 3, 605-11 (1950).

Red P is likely to contain traces of metal salts, As, H₂SO₄, P acids and a small quantity of yellow P. The detns. of total P, P acids and yellow P present certain difficulties and the expts. described in this paper show that the methods hitherto used are far from satisfactory. The following procedures are recommended. **Total P.** To 0.25 g. of sample in a 100 cc. Philips' flask, add 2-3 cc. of water and then, while heating on the water bath with the flask covered, carefully add small portions of a saturated soln. of Br in concd. HNO₃. White vapors should not form on the surface of the water. This treatment requires about 20 min.; the oxidation is incomplete if it is hurried. Evap. the soln. to a small vol. and add 5 cc. more of the Br HNO₃. Repeat this treatment with Br HNO₃. Finally evap. till all acid fumes are removed. Add a little hot water, filter and det. H₂PO₄ in the filtrate in the usual manner, eventually weighing as Mg₂P₂O₇. **P acids.** Digest 20 g. of sample in a 250 cc. measuring flask with 20 cc. of 2 N H₂SO₄ and water. After digesting 12-15 hrs. with shaking, make up to the mark and filter through linen. To 50 cc. of filtrate add 5 cc. of Br HNO₃ mixt. and det. the P as described above. **Yellow P.** Cover 15-20 g. of sample in a 100 cc. measuring flask with CS₂ and digest 12-15 hrs. with shaking. Filter into a flask filled with CO₂ and keep the funnel also filled with this gas to prevent oxidation. Take 50 cc. of the filtrate, using CO₂ to empty the pipet into a flask contg. Br₂ in CCl₄. Shake and add more Br unless an excess is present as shown by the color. Distil off the CS₂ on the water bath, using a condenser, and to the residue add Br HNO₃ and continue as in the detn. of total P. **Detn. of H₂O.** Dry in a vacuum desiccator for 1-2 days. W. F. H.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TOLKACHOV, S. A.

261T74

USSR/Electronics - Conferences
Transistors

Jul 53

"The All-Union Scientific and Technical Conference of
Dosaaf Radio Amateur Designers," V. Korobovkin

Radio, No 8, p 12

The conferences, held in June in Moscow, opened with
an address by A. I. Berg. Engr S.A. Tolkachov read
a lecture on "Crystal Diodes and Triodes and Their
Possible Utilization in Radio Equipment." Author
complains of lack of practical data in latter report.
Engr V.P. Shishmakov read a lecture on magnetic and
dielectric amplifiers.

261T74

Methods for the analysis of red phosphorus. S. A. Tolgachev and M. A. Portnov. *Z. anal. Chem.* 82, 122-33; *Zhur. Prikladn. Khim.* 3, 126-14 (1950). — Red P is likely to contain traces of metal salts, As, HgSO₄, P acids and a small quantity of yellow P. The details of total P, P acids and yellow P present certain difficulties and the expts. described in this paper show that the methods hitherto used are far from satisfactory. The following procedures are recommended. **Total P.** To 0.25 g of sample in a 100 cc Philips flask, add 2-3 cc of water and then, while heating on the water bath with the flask covered, carefully add small portions of a satd. soln. of Br in concd. HNO₃. White vapors should not form on the surface of the water. This treatment requires about 20 min.; the oxidation is incomplete if it is hurried. Evap. the soln. to a small vol. and add 5 cc more of the Br-HNO₃. Repeat this treatment with Br-HNO₃. Finally evap. till all acid fumes are removed, eventually weighing as water, filter and det. H₂O in the filtrate in the usual manner, measuring flask with 20 cc Mg₂P₂O₇. **P acids.** Digest 20 g. of sample in a 250 cc. measuring flask with 20 cc of 2 N H₂SO₄ and water. After digesting 12-15 hrs. with shaking, make up to the mark and filter through linen. To 50 cc. of filtrate add 5 cc. of Br-HNO₃, mix and det. P as described above. **Yellow P.** Cover 15-20 g of sample in a flask filled with CO₂ flask with CS₂ and digest 12-15 hrs. with shaking. Filter into a flask filled with CO₂ and keep the funnel also filled with this gas to prevent oxidation. Take 50 cc of the filtrate, using CO₂ to empty the pipet into a flask contg. Br-aq. Shake and add more Br unless an excess is present as shown by the color. Distill off the CS₂ on the water bath, using a condenser, and to the residue add Br-HNO₃ and continue as in the detn. of total P. **Detn. of H₂O.** Dry in a vacuum desiccator for 1-2 days. W. T. H.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

117 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

Method of obtaining concentrated anthracene by sul-
 onation of raw anthracene in an indifferent solvent and
 utilization of the sulfonated product for synthetic tanning
 agents. Ya. P. Berkman and D. V. Tolkatheev. *Trans.*
V. I. Mendeleev Congr. Theoret. Applied Chem. 1932 2, Pt.
 1, 683-72 (1935).—From a crude material contg. 10-15%
 of anthracene and 15-25% of carbazole, by treating with
 concd. H_2SO_4 in the presence of kerosene as solvent
 during 2.5 hrs. at 100-100° there are obtained simulta-
 neously concd. anthracene for dye production and a sul-
 fonated product suitable for the production of synthetic
 tanning agents. The concd. product contains 80% an-
 thracene (or 40% if the kerosene is repeatedly used with-
 out regeneration). Very little carbazole is left. From
 the 35-40% product the 80% one can be easily obtained
 by secondary crystn. at 80-100°. By crystn. from 200%
 of solvent an 80% product can be obtained. By heating
 with addn. of raw anthracene and naphthalene, the sul-
 fonated product can be worked up to a material suitable
 for the production of synthetic tanning agents. Tech.
 phenanthrene is obtained as a by-product of the concn.
 process. R. E. Stefanowsky

ASAC-LLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Handwritten: 15. April 1955

An investigation of the $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ Al_2O_3 polymorphic transformation by the luminescence spectra. A. K. Trifimov and S. S. Volkachov (State Univ., Leningrad). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 104, 54-56 (1955). Al_2O_3 activated with 1 mole % of Bu by the addn. of $\text{Bu}(\text{NO}_2)_3$ to the oxide and calcining for 30 min. at 600 to 1230° was studied for phosphorescence spectra changes. Band spectra are observed when calcining below 900°, and line spectra begin to appear above 900°, with wave lengths of 6940, 6900, 6200, 6230, and 6500 Å. in the visible spectrum, and 7090, 7160, and 7180 Å. in the infrared. The band spectra disappear when heating to $980 \pm 5^\circ$, and line spectra alone remain. X-ray investigation shows a polymorphic $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ transformation in a temperature range of 900-80° regardless of the Al_2O_3 production method, and the phosphorescence spectra indicate the structure changes. W. M. Sternberg

Handwritten: ①

Handwritten: Sternberg

BC

B-II-1

Production of concentrated anthracene by
anthracene crude anthracene in an indifferent
solvent and utilizing the anthracene product
for synthetic tanning agents. F. BERGMAN and
D. V. TULLOCH, Trans. VI. Mendeleev Congr.,
1934, 2, Pt. I, 867-875. Material containing 10
15% of anthracene (I) and 15-25% of carbazole is
treated with conc. H₂SO₄ in vacuum for 24 hr. at
90-100° to yield a conc. (80%) (I), a sulfonation
product which can be incorporated with crude (I) and
C₆H₆ to furnish a tanning agent, and crude phen-
anthrene. Ch. Abn. (c)

ASM-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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BC

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Determination of sulphuric acid in solutions containing aluminium, chromium, and ferric sulphate. III. B. A. TOLKATSONEV and J. G. TIROVA (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1955, 8, 1271-1283).— 25 ml. of aq. $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ are titrated with 0.5N-NaOH, an excess of 12 ml. of which is then added; the solution is diluted to 100 ml., and saturated with CO_2 at the b.p., cooled, and diluted to 250 ml., filtered, and excess of alkali in an aliquot part of the filtrate is titrated with 0.5N- H_2SO_4 (Me-orange). $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$ is determined analogously, an excess of 10 ml. of 0.5N-NaOH being added per 0.1 g. of Cr_2O_3 in the solution. In the case of $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ treatment with CO_2 is not necessary; the excess of alkali should be 8 ml. per 0.1 g. of Fe_2O_3 . The mean error is $\pm 0.2-0.3\%$. R. T.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

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[illegible]

PROGNIMAK, D.Ya.; NEFTENBURG, V.Ye.; MILOVA, L.M.; TOLKATSER, D.Ya.

Method of analyzing the technical and economic indices of
hydraulically mined sections of mines using otherwise conven-
tional mining methods. Sbor.DonUGI no.22:29-29 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Donets Basin—Hydraulic mining) (Mining engineering—Costs)

TOLKATSER, D.Ya., inzh.-ekonomist; NEYYENBURG, V.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk

Cost of hydraulic mines with flat seams in the Donets Basin.
Ugol' 38 no.11:44-46 N '63. (MIRA 17:9)

NEYENBURG, V.Ye.; TOLKATSER, D.Ya.

Determining the costs of water supply in hydraulic coal mining.
Sbor.DonUGI no.22:40-55 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Hydraulic mining—Costs)

GRANKIN, I.S., gornyy inzh.; TOLKATSER, D.Ya., ekonomist

Readers' response to the article by A.V. Dobrovolskiy and T.D. Basishvili "Efficiency of using hydraulic mining for leaving rocks in a mine."; "Ugol'", 1962, No.7. Ugol' 38 no.3:63 Mr '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.

TOLKATSER, D.Ya., inzh.

Investigation of the economic efficiency of systems of disposal
and transportation of rock in hydraulic mining. Ugol' 39 no.9:
69-72 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugal'nyy institut.

BC

P-4

Extraction of cane (*Bromelina sp.*) waste. N. Tolkat-schewskaja (Arch. sci. Biol. U.R.S.S., 1955, 87, 357-380).
Anserine, methylguanidine, creatine, xanthine, carnitine, and
choline, but not carnosine, were isolated. CN. Am. (st)

ASM-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TOLKINOV, Vladimir Petrovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy prepodavatel'

Analytic expression of the law concerning the change in the ~~magnetizing~~
force of the armature with consideration of its surroundings in d.c.
machines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 3 no.10:82-87 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Electric machinery—Direct current)

(Electromagnetism)

TOLKONYUK, I., general-leutenant

Exactingness, the most important quality of a commander. Komm.
Vooruzh. Sil 5 no.1:24-28 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

TOLKOV, A. (Gor'kiy)

Instructor Platov. Pozh.delo 7 no.7:8 JI '61.

(MIRA 16:11)

CHIKLEYEV, S.; PAVLOVSKIY, M. (Kemerovskaya obl.); BOCHKOV, A.; KHARITONOV, I.; ZOLOTENKOV, V. (Yakutskaya ASSR); KONOBEYEV, A. (Bazarnoc-Karabulanskiy rayon, Saratovskaya obl.); VOLKOV, I.; BEGEDIN, S. (Omsk); NOVIKOV, P.; GRINEV, V.; SOLOPENKOV, P.; ALEKSEYEV, K.; TOLKOV, I. (Rostovskaya obl.); KOSTENKO, P.; NOVIKOV, A., instruktor profilaktiki (Shumerlya, Chuvashskaya ASSR)

Reader's letters. Pozh. delo 9 no.11:30-31 N '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Nachal'nik pozharnoy okhrany Klinskogo kombinata, Klin, Moskovskaya obl. (for Chikleyev). 2. Vneshtatnyy pozharnyy inspektor, predsedatel' Simferopol'skogo rayonnogo komiteta Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu (for Alekseyev). 3. Nachal'nik otdela Gosudarstvennogo pozharnogo nadzora, Sverdlovsk (for Kostenko).

TOLKOVETS, Ye., inzh.; SEITOV, A., inzh.

Economic effectiveness of converting dryers to liquid fuel.
Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.7:20 JI '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Kustanayskaya perevalochanaya baza (for Tolkovets). 2. Moskovskiy
tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti (for Seitov).
(Grain--Drying) (Liquid fuels)

TOLKOVETS, Ye.; ROZHKOV, A., starshiy inzh.

Analysis of the economic and financial activities of grain
receiving enterprises. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.10:26-27 0 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Kustanayskaya perevalochnaya baza. 2. Glavnyy inzh.
Kustanayskoy perevalochnoy bazy (for Tolkovets).
(Grain elevators)

INGERMAN, M., inzh.; TOLKOVETS, Ye.

Separation of wild oats from grain in the separators of the
Kustanay transshipment base. Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.5:18-20
My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zerna i
produktov yego pererabotki (for Ingerman). 2. Glavnyy inzh.
Kustanayskoy perevalochnoy bazy (for Tolkovets).
(Kustanay--Grain handling) (Kustanay--Grain--Transportation)

BOLOTOV, I.N.; KOZYREVA, A.A.; KONDRASHUK, P.K.; KRYLOV, A.A.; TOLKOVSKIY, V.A.; KHAYLIS, G.A., Prinsipal uchastiye LEBEDEV, Ya.A.; GOLOMYSOV, F.S., red.; BARANOVA, L.G., tekhn. red.; FRIDMAN, Z.L., tekhn. red.

[Over-all mechanization of flax growing] Kompleksnaya mekhanizatsiya i'novodstva. [By] I.N. Bolotov i dr. Leningrad, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 354 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Flax processing machinery)

TOLKOVSKIY, V. A.

Flax

Overall mechanization of the flax harvest. Dost. sel'khoz. No. 7, 1952.

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(MIRA 11:1)

(Electrons)

TOLKUNOV, A.Ye.

Geological structure of the Agata fluorite deposit (Chatkal Range)
associated with vent facies of acid effusives. Uzb. geol. zhur. 9
no.3:72-82 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralologii i geokhimii AN SSSR.

TOLKUNOV, A.Ye.

Ignimbrites and tuff lavas in the piedmont area of the
Chatkal Range. Trudy Lab. vulk. no.20:188-198 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Uzbekskoye territorial'noye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Chatkal Range--Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)